ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 9—NO. 15. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1857. WHOLE NO. 421.

THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS
Is Published Weekly,
BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of SMITH & McDOWELL, will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of *Col. J. M. ISRAEL.*—His room is in the North Wing of the Court House. He has also all the debts due the estate of the late James M. Smith. All persons indebted to either are most respectfully requested to call on Col. Israel or myself and settle up. I do not wish to put any one to cost, but the business must be closed up, and this is the final notice.

TO my old friends and customers, I would say that I have associated myself with the Messrs. Summey in the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

at their old stand opposite the Eagle Hotel, where I will be pleased to see them, and to furnish them what Goods they may want to purchase at as low a price as any house in town can afford. Allow me to tender to you my thanks for your liberal patronage, and to express the hope that I may have the pleasure of seeing you again at Summey, McDowell & Co's.

W. W. McDOWELL.

January 29, 1857.

NEW COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having associated themselves under the name and style of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

for the purpose of transacting the mercantile business in this place, would respectfully call the attention of their old friends and customers to the fact, and offer their services to them in supplying them with the comforts and luxuries of life, on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in these regions.

They will be found at the old stand,

Opposite Eagle Hotel,

with a good stock and attentive clerks, all ready and willing to accommodate with such articles as they may need.

A. T. SUMMEY.
W. W. McDOWELL,
D. F. SUMMEY.

Jan. 1, 1857.

H. L. DOYLE,

BAKER & CONFECTIONER,

Main Street, opposite Eagle Hotel,

Asheville, N. C.

Keeps constantly on hand Bread of superior quality; Cake of every description; Candies in endless variety and abundance; Cheese; Nuts; Raisins; and in a word, every thing calculated to refresh and strengthen the physical man, and tranquilize and sooth the mind. Families and Parties supplied at short notice, and on reasonable terms, &c., &c., &c.

March 5, 1857.

DR. W. H. MURDOCH,

HAVING permanently located at the residence of R. P. Wells, Esq., on Turkey Creek, on the direct road from Asheville to Sandy Mush Spring Creek, &c., offers his professional services to the citizens of the surrounding country. He will always be found at home, except when absent on professional business. mar26.1857

James' Neuralgic Liquid.

A certain cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia Cramp Colic, &c. Just received and for sale at
Aug. 21. ASTON'S.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO
May 1, 1856 tf

FLAX SEED.

I WISH to purchase 500 bushels of good clean Flax Seed. E. J. ASTON.
April 16.

100 gallons pure Linseed Oil. For sale at ASTON'S.

ARTHUR'S
Self-Sealing
Fruit Cans,
For Sale by
E. J. ASTON.

Children's, Boys and Youth's
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,

Just received by SMITH & CHAPMAN.
April 2, 1857.

JUST IN TIME.

THE subscriber has just received another lot of GOOD THINGS bought expressly to suit the refined tastes of his fellow-citizens. If you want anything good to eat, from a No. 1 pound cake to a smoked herring, the place to get it is M. L. DOYLE'S.
June 18. Opposite Eagle Hotel.

LEONARD'S Yeast Powders. For sale at ASTON'S.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,
Asheville, N. C.
April 3, 1857. tf

FACTS
FOR THE
PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the *PEOPLE.* And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise, and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 2, 1857.

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the interest of *L. CHAPMAN*, in the firm of Chapman, Rankin & Co., will continue the business at the old stand, under the name and style of Rankin & Chapman. J. B. RANKIN,
R. H. CHAPMAN.

Asheville, Jan. 1, 1857.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

O. M. LEWIS'
Daguerreian and Ambrotype
GALLERY,

On Main Street, south of the Court House.

PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the *whole* size.

Instructions given in either Daguer or Ambrotyping, on most reasonable terms. Nov 20

SPRING GOODS!
—0—
GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE now receiving, at the old stand of Rankin & Pulliam, a general stock of *SPRING GOODS*, embracing every article usually found in a retail store in this country. They solicit a call from those wishing to buy, and promise to exhibit as pretty and as cheap Goods as the market can afford. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, and we will do you good.

April 9 1857.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

in the house formerly occupied by W. D. Rankin & Co., in the name of **GAINES, DEAVER & CO.**, where they hope to see and serve all the old patrons of the house, and new customers not a few.

M. M. GAINES,
W. H. DEAVER,
A. GAINES.

Asheville, Jan. 1, 1857.

OUR GOODS

HAVE been purchased by one of the best buyers this market affords, and for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear we challenge competition. Call and examine our stock of

CLOTHING,

and if we can't please the most fastidious, we are much mistaken.

HATS,

From a cap for 37 1-2 cents to a $5 50 Beaver of any grade, and any color from milky white to sooty black.

THE LADIES

Will also find Bonnets, Shoes, Zephyr Hoods, Capes, Gauntlets, Necklaces, materials for Talmas, and everything necessary to adorn and beautify, as well as to make comfortable.

Don't mistake the place.
SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
August 7, 1856.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

ARE now receiving their Stock of Spring and Summer

GOODS
FOR
1857.

Which, for variety, will surpass any stock ever offered in this market. Having been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, by one of the firm, Mr. D. F. Summey, who is acknowledged to be a man of the nicest taste and best judgment in this market in selecting goods; they would invite a discriminating public to inspect their stock, feeling assured that they will be able to demonstrate the fact that they have the best selected and cheapest stock in market. They don't pretend to sell for pay down alone, but the man who wants to deal in that way can be accommodated with goods as low as any "pay down" house can sell; and should he want a few more goods than his money will buy, they will be glad to let him have them, and wait until January, 1858. Good, prompt customers will do well to give them a call.

The usual articles of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.
Asheville, March 19, '57.

FALL TRADE, 1857.

B. B. HOPKINS, WM. H. RYAN,
ROBERT HULL, THOS. W. ATKINSON.

HOPKINS, HULL & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
British, French & American
DRY GOODS,
No. 258 Baltimore Street,
Opposite Hanover Street, BALTIMORE.

We beg to call the attention of buyers to our Fall Stock, which comprises a most attractive assortment of

British, French & American Dry Goods.

In each department we shall exhibit a large assortment, and shall be prepared to furnish any article needed in our line. Many of our goods we receive directly from the manufacturers, and our facilities enable us to supply our customers with goods as low as they can purchase them in any of the Eastern Cities. We would further state, that by the recent completion of many of the Western and Southern Railroads tending towards Baltimore, we have increased facilities for forwarding goods with dispatch. We solicit a call from prompt buyers, and shall endeavor to make it to their interest to deal with us.

Very Respectfully,
HOPKINS, HULL & CO.
258 *Baltimore Street.*

☞Orders promptly attended to.
Baltimore, Sept. 10th, 1857. 4m

TO TRAVELERS.

Accommodation Hacks.

THE UNDERsigned are prepared to convey passengers from Asheville to any point at short notice and on reasonable terms. With new and comfortable

HACKS,

well trained HORSES, and careful and accommodating DRIVERS, we hope to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Having leased for a term of years the commodious and well arranged Stables attached to the Eagle Hotel, they are prepared to board any number of horses, by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms.

J. F. SULLIVAN & CO.
Asheville, June 25, 1857.

A. G. KERN,

(Lately Professor of Music in Greensboro' Female College,)

Furnishes the best PIANOS of any first-class maker that purchasers may prefer, *at factory prices.* If the selection is left to him, he will order, in every case, from the house which is acknowledged by competent judges to be at this time the best in the world! A sample may be seen at Dr. Hilliard's, in this place. For further information apply to Prof. J. Hildebrand. Asheville, Sept. 3, 1857.

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

MATERIALS
FOR MAKING
Roraback's
Compound Chemical Toilet and Washing
SOAP.

For sale by SMITH & CHAPMAN.
July 9, 1857.

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice. H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

Helmbold's Genuine Preparation
OF
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT
BUCHU.

For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Weakness, Obstructions, Secret Diseases, Female Complaints, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,

Arising from Excesses and Imprudencies in life, and removing all Improper Discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause they may have originated, *And no matter of how long standing,* Giving health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!!!

It cures nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, among which will be found

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, general Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite, with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance & Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, frequently Black Spots flying before the eyes, with temporary Suffusion and loss of Sight; Want of Attention, great Mobility, Restlessness, with horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such patients than solitude, and nothing they more dread for fear of themselves; no repose of manner, no earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this medicine invariably removes—soon follows loss of power, fatuity, and Epileptic Fits—in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—*Insanity and Consumption?* The records of the insane asylums, and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In lunatic asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither mirth or grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures wan despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Debility is most terrible! and has brought thousands upon thousands to untimely graves, thus blasting the ambition of many noble youths. It can be cured by the use of this

Infallible Remedy.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, the *FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU* will cure you. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

Beware of Quack nostrums and Quack doctors, who falsely boast of abilities and references. Citizens know and avoid them, and save long suffering, money, and exposure by sending or calling for a bottle of this popular and specific remedy.

It allays all pain and inflammation, is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is prepared directly according to the Rules of
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,
with the greatest accuracy and Chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. See Professor Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic, and most of the late standard Works of Medicine.

☞ $100 ☜

One hundred dollars will be paid to any Physician who can prove that the Medicine ever injured a patient; and the testimony of thousands can be produced to prove that it does great good.—Cases of from one week to thirteen years' standing have been effected. The mass of VOLUNTARY testimony in possession of the Proprietor, vouching its virtues and curative powers, is immense, embracing names well known to

SCIENCE AND FAME.

100,000 *Bottles Have Been Sold*

and not a single instance of a failure has been reported!

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn does say, that his preparation contains no Narcotic, Mercury or injurious Drug, but are purely Vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of Nov., 1854. W. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six for $5, delivered to any Address,

Accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, Clergymen and others.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD, *Practical and Analytical Chemist,*
No. 52 South Tenth st., below Chestnut, Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Sold by E. J. Aston, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwall, Morgonton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Ask for Helmbold's; Take no other.
Cures Guarantied.

June 4, 1857. y1

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of W. D. Rankin & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent of the parties on the 1st January, 1857. W. D. RANKIN,
R. W. PULLIAM,
M. M. GAINES.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro'.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio,* / John R. Williams, / C. W. D. Hutchings, } Executive Committee

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid. HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec.
A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.
Raleigh, March 12, '57. 1y

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President,
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary,
William H. Jones, Treasurer,
H. W. Husted, Attorney,
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. / William H. McKee, M. D. / Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Medical Board of Consultation.
Q. Busbee, / W. H. McKee, / Charles B. Root, } Executive Committee.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.
A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.
Raleigh, March 12, 1857—1y.

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insurance Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*
Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

COME ALONG!

1000 pounds Sal Soda; 300 of Epsom Salts; 500 Putty; 100 gallons Spirits Turpentine; 2,500 lbs. White Lead in Oil; 500 lbs. Dry White Lead.

Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.
Sept. 24.

Fresh Stock.

JUST received a full stock of fresh and genuine drugs and medicines at the Brick Corner, *No. 1 Aston's Block.*

[From the Charleston Courier.]

Four Hundred Years Ago.

Wild were thy plains, Columbia,
Thy plains of evergreen;
And ne'er before upon thy shore
Were foreign foot prints seen;
But, thro' thy groves the savage rov'd,
Where mountain streamlets flow,
When brave Columbus crossed the seas,
Four hundred years ago!

With heart of steel that feared no ill,
With followers true and brave,
He bade farewell his native dell,
And tried the treacherous wave;
He dared to roam the ocean foam,
Where stormy breezes blow,
And to thy shore glad tidings bore,
Four hundred years ago!

Faith was the guide—faith true and tried—
That cherish'd him on his way,
And pointed out the pathless route
To where thine islets lay;
Hope was the star which shone afar
With bright and dazzling glow,
And steer'd his bark 'mid dangers dark,
Four hundred years ago!

But, changed the scene since then, I ween—
Thy savage chieftains fled;
And where of old the grim wolf stroll'd,
Proud cities rear their head;
And fertile plains of golden grain
In rich luxuriance grow,
Where all was drear as autumn sear
Four hundred years ago!

For many a crag our starry flag
Waves o'er the brave and free,
And our navies ride in all their pride
On every sounding sea;
And nations gaze in stark amaze,
For well the nations know
Our name and fame was not the same
Four hundred years ago!

And far away, where the wild winds play
Thro' the forest's dismal night,
An iron steed with lightning speed
Darts like a ray of light;
And steamers glide o'er the sparkling tide,
Where weary and faint and slow,
The red man drew his light canoe,
Four hundred years ago!

Then, Hail Columbia, happy land,
Home of the poor opprest,
May still to thee the exile flee,
And find a place of rest;
And may thy pow'r increase each hour,
Thy sons in virtue grow,
And die or save what Colon gave,
Four hundred years ago! J. F. Q.

ST. GEORGE'S P. O., September, 1857.

Strange Story of a Drunkard.

In Paris a worthy musician belonging to the orchestra of a theatre resided on the boulevards. This fine fellow, having toasted Bacchus for a considerable period of time returned home at two in the morning, staggering and singing. Arrived at his door he finds a drunken man on his threshold. He interests himself in his fellow tippler.

"Come, my good man," says he, "you can't stop there; my bed is large—I offer you my hospitality."

So saying, he raises the man, who is drunker than him, and can't sustain himself. Our musician, half pushing him, half carrying him, reached at last the fourth story; he opens his door, puts him in his chamber, draws the curtains, and puts him in the bed.

Tranquil then as to the condition of his new friend, he says to himself: "It's shameful, my boy. Here's a fellow drunker than you are. It ought not to be. I repeat it, it ought not to be; and it shan't be."

And reasoning thus, he leaves his room, and going down to the street stumbles against a man, stretched on the ground. It is another drunken man, drunker than the first. He tries to raise him, he is so drunk that it is impossible. By great efforts, however, he finally gets him up and carries him to his room. He places him on his bed, then goes out for something to drink, with the laudable intention of being as drunk as his guests. At his door he finds a third drunken man.

"What's this?" says he. "Another one! There'll be three in my bed. No matter they can settle it amongst themselves."

He takes the third drunkard on his back carries him to his chamber and throws him on his bed, then, worn by fatigue, falls on the arm chair and goes to sleep.

Presently day begins to dawn. A fresh breeze awakes our musician. He looks around. His bed is empty and the window open.

"How!" said he, "have they gone without saying good bye? Most decidedly I won't do a good action again."

He rises, and looking out of the window sees a man lying on the ground. "Well," thinks he, "this is a night for drunkards."—Humanity induces him to descend, and he finds the man dead and horribly maimed on the pavement. It was his first friend, whom he had thrown out of the window three times, intending to throw him on the bed!

ALL FAIR IN LOVE.—The Selma (Alabama) Era states that a "fascinating young widow," in Talipoosa county in that State, had been courted by two brothers, and had accepted both and appointed a day for marriage.—Both suitors attempted to out wit the other, and the youngest brother getting her consent to a clandestine marriage, started for Dadesville to get a license. While he was absent, the elder brother persuaded the widow to elope, and married her on the 19th inst, at the Oglethorpe House, in Selma, leaving the younger to weep over "blasted hopes." Sharp practice for anybody but a widow.

A western editor states that a horse and wagon were drowned in the Ohio last week. They had a hard time, especially the wagon.

Show not yourself glad at the misfortune of another, though he were your enemy.

INDIA.

From all accounts the prospects of England in Hindostan wax dimmer and dimmer. The question has been repeatedly propounded: if the cause of humanity and civilization would gain by the fall of the British empire in India? Some journals in this country have answered it in the negative, expressing, at the same time, great faith in the ultimate success of the British. As concerns the latter point, it would be preposterous to venture a positive opinion either one way or the other, but the affair looks to us somewhat like the beginning of the end. As to whether the cause of humanity would lose or gain by the expulsion of the British from Hindostan, we shall quote in response a few paragraphs from works on India, by the best authors, travellers and residents in the land, all of them native Britons, some of them officers of the Royal East India Company, and from speeches made in Parliament. The state of society anterior to the rule of England has been described in British newspapers, polemic, and parliamentary debates by certain parties as having been one of grinding despotism in some parts, and complete anarchy in others. Mr. Greig, in his history of British India, on the contrary, says: "The natives of Hindostan seem to have lived from the earliest down to later times, if not free from troubles and annoyances to which men in all conditions are more or less subject, still in the full enjoyment, of each individual, of his property, and of a very considerable share of personal liberty." The Mohammedans, when they had conquered the land, religiously respected its simple, patriarchal institutions. The Christian Power of Great Britain, however, did not respect them. It made the Hindoo pay the very expenses of the war of subjugation, seized upon all lands as the property of the British crown, and levied taxes on them amounting, according to "Richard's India," to "half the gross produce of the land." The consequence was depreciation of landed property, its abandonment and a rapid decline of agriculture.—"Even in the valley of the Ganges," says Mr. Chapman, "where the population is, in some districts, from 600 to 800 to the square mile, one third of the cultivable lands are not cultivated." He farther says that in the Decan, from which the cotton supplies were chiefly derived, and where 100 men live on a square mile, cotton is grown now "on little more than half the cultivable lands," and that of the "cultivable surface of all India one half is waste." The lands are rented out wholesale to great contractors by the British Government, who again let them to sub renters, who let them to the ryots, the poor cultivators. The sub renters collect the taxes, and take, according to Burke, "eighteen shillings in every pound." Thompson maintained, afterwards, that that estimate was by no means overstated. Always oppressed, ever in poverty, the ryot, he remarks, is compelled to seek the aid of the money lender, who is frequently the sub renter, who exacts of the needy borrower whatever interests the unfortunate may be able to pay; often at the rate of one per cent. a week." The lenders, he continues, aware of the deep ignorance of their clients, falsify their books, without fear of detection, and no matter how favorable the season, how large the crops, the grasping money lender makes it appear that the whole crop is due to him. "At the conclusion of each crop time, the grower of rice and cotton is made to appear a debtor to his superior, who thereupon—provided the ryot appears able to toil for another season—advances more seed for sowing, and a little more rice to keep the laborer and his family from absolute starvation. But should there be any doubt as to the health and strength of the tenant laborer, he is mercilessly turned from his land and his mud hut, and left to die on the highway." Yet that land and that hut from which he is ejected are the inheritance of his forefathers—and the Britain is but a plundering interloper in the country. "Some of the finest tracts of lands," says the same authority, "have been forsaken, and given up to the untamed beasts of the jungle. The motives of industry have been destroyed. The soil seems to lie under a curse." India has, ever since the ascendancy of the British power, presented the desolating spectacle of a soil, blessed by nature with inexhaustible fertility, and turned by man into a vast region of unheard of misery. Where formerly was plenty, there cholera and hunger fevers are chronic diseases now. Local famine and pestilence occur annually—great universal visitations of this kind periodically.

The horrors of an Indian famine are wholly inconceivable to us. Thompson, describing a recent event of that kind, remarked that the land, no longer keeping in existence its own children, had become the burying place of millions, who died upon its bosom crying for bread. "Go with me," he exclaimed, "into the northwestern provinces of the Bengal Presidency, and I will show you the bleaching skeletons of five hundred thousand human beings, who perished of hunger in the space of a few months. Yes, dead of hunger in what has been justly called the granary of the world. The air for miles was poisoned by the effluvia emitted by the putrefying bodies of the dead. The rivers were choked with the corpses thrown into their channels. Mothers cast their little ones beneath the rolling waves, because they would not see them draw their last gasp and feel them suffer in their arms. The English in the city were prevented from taking their customary evening drives. Jackalls and vultures approached, and fastened upon the bodies of men, women and children, before life was extinct. Madness, disease, despair stalked abroad, and no human power present to arrest their progress. It was the carnival of death! And this occurred in British India—in the reign of Victoria the First! Nor was the event extraordinary and unforseen. Far from it; 1835–'36 witnessed a famine in the Northern provinces; 1833 beheld one to the Eastward; 1822–'23 saw one in the Decan. They have continued to increase in frequency and extent under our sway, for more than half a century." As to the moral tendencies of the British rule, Capt. Westnacott wrote many years ago: "It is deeply to be regretted, that in places the longest under our rule, there is the largest amount of depravity and crime." He tells us that he has travelled over 8,000 miles in India, and seen every important place in Northern, Western, and Central India, and that he has no hesitation in affirming that there is less depravity where the Hindoo and Moslem are left to themselves. Campbell and Col. Sleeman, authors of the most recent works on India, confirm these accounts.—Campbell says: "The longer we possess a province, the more common and general does perjury become, and intemperance increases where our rule and system have been long established." All this is British testimony, by men in high social position, of integrity and judgment. We might easily multiply it, but it would be useless, since it more than suffices our present purpose. We have furnished data enough to decide whether a prolongation of the British rule in India would be for the interest of humanity, and for the sake of the reputation of the Christian world, desirable.—*Pennsylvanian.*

AMOUNT OF STATE TAXES FOR 1857.—We are indebted to the faithful and efficient State Comptroller, Gen. C. H. Brogden, for a statement by Counties of the State taxes for 1857, which we will publish in full in our next. The aggregate amount for 1857 from all sources, the tax on bank shares excepted, is $490,168.34, being an increase over 1856 of $109,730,85. The bank tax is $33,988,-75, making the total revenue of 1857, $524,-258,60.—*Raleigh Standard.*

HEAVY FRAUD.—The American Sunday School Union in Philadelphia has recently discovered that notes and acceptances of the board amounting to nearly $86,000, have been circulated without authority. A card has been prepared, disowning them, and asserting that the board is not responsible for their payment.

The "Queen City of the West," not only manufactures good wine, and brews oceans of lager, but outdoes all creation in the whiskey line. Think, ye teetotallers, of sending out in one year the enormous quantity of *twenty four million gallons of unadulterated "red eye," the product of eight million bushels of grain.* That is the amount which Cincinnati supplies in this line.

PROBABLE, IF NOT TRUE.—At a recent trial in Wisconsin, the subject of controversy was a demijohn of whisky, which was ordered to be brought into Court. The defendant was tried, and so was the whisky; in other words, the whisky was drunk, and so was the jury.

Captain Robert Hill, of West Bethlehem township, near Zellarsville, Washington county, Pa., owns a steer which weighs *two thousand six hundred and ninety eight pounds*—we are assured by gentlemen who saw him weighed that when fat he will weigh 3,000 pounds. He measures seventeen feet from nose to tip of the tail.

A BROTH OF A BOY.—There is exhibited a fat baby at the Ohio State Fair, in Cincinnati, weighing 100 pounds. The mother is Irish.

Canada is becoming sick of the free negro population. Petitions are being forwarded to England to send them off to some of the English tropical islands.

A DUEL.—We learn that Luke Blackmer, Esq., of this Town, and Lieut. Jones, of the United States Army, left several days ago, to fight a duel. The causes which led to this challenge is said to have arisen from some alleged interference which broke off an engagement between Jones and the sister-in-law of Mr. Blackmer. The weapons chosen, we learn, were rifles, with which they were to fight at fifteen paces distance.—*Salisbury Herald*, 7th inst.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN OREGON.—The following is an extract of a letter received one day last week by a gentleman in New Orleans, from a friend of his residing in Oregon, and thoroughly posted in such matters:

"Oregon will be the next slave State. I was in the whole political campaign, and nothing but slavery seems to be the go.—Mark my word, her constitution will be adopted with the slave clause. It is one-sided question. The inhabitants are all Missourians and Kentuckians, and go their death on the old issue."

AWFUL RATE OF INTEREST.—We have it from unquestionable authority that three per cent. and three and a half per cent. per month, have been demanded and been paid in our streets within the last week! What pursuit, business or engagement will justify such rates as these?—*Fredericksburg Herald.*

Our Fredericksburg contemporary would open his eyes a little wider were he in Charleston. We heard of cases, on Wednesday, in which a gentleman paid fifteen dollars for the use of one hundred and fifty for a single day. This is at the rate of 300 per cent. per month.—*Charleston Mercury.*

LIFE IN NEW YORK.—The Times thinks that two thirds of the anxious, worn, cadaverous visages which flit up and down Wall street in agony, these days, belong to men, who start in life with one of two great objects—to be President of the United States, or as rich as Mr. Astor. As there cannot be more than one President of the United States at a time, and as the office cannot be had by any successful amount of stock-jobbing, the majority speedily abandon all hopes of presiding over the destinies of this great nation, and fix their whole attention upon Mr. Astor's fortune.

The first step is to get out of the boarding house into one of one's own, possessing a brown stone front, and furnished with corresponding magnificence. A large house is the god of a New Yorker's idolatry.

The women, far from standing aloof from the struggle, hollo their husbands on to bolder ventures. They stake largely, too, on the result. They buy bolder at the milliner's and jeweller's and carriage maker's, on the faith of their husband's good luck. If he makes a bad throw, so much the worse for the milliner and jeweller, and carriage maker. There is consternation in the palace, and bailiffs are in the hall, but the storm soon blows over, and the stars shine out again.

GEN. WM. T. HASKELL.—We have already mentioned the fact that this distinguished and eloquent Tennesseean had become hopelessly insanse. He passed through Louisville, on Friday last, in charge of friends, on his way to the lunatic asylum at Lexington, Ky. It is stated that while in the cars he arose and in the most eloquent and pathetic terms appealed to the gallant Kentuckians, among whom he was, to protect him from the relentless enemies he imagined were pursuing him. He became so excited and violent that his friends were forced to confine him.

Why is the letter G like the sun? Because it is the centure of *light.*

From the (Greensborough) Times.

Monument to Gen. Greene.

Greensboro', Guilford Co., N. C., September 18th, 1857.

In answer to a call made through the press, a large number of the citizens of Guilford assembled in the Court House, for the purpose of considering the propriety, of instituting some plan by which a suitable Monument might be erected to the memory of General Nathanael Greene.

On motion of Jesse H. Lindsay, Esqr., Lyndon Swaim, Esqr., was called to the Chair. In a few brief remarks he explained the object of the meeting, and very appropriately reverted to the custom of erecting monumental piles, and of their elevating and patriotic influence upon succeeding generations.

On motion of D. F. Caldwell, C. C. Cole and Julius L. Gorrell, Esqrs, were requested to act as Secretaries.

Wm. L. Scott, Esqr., being loudly called upon, responded in a most patriotic and eloquent discourse of some length. He answered every objection that men could urge against the erection of the proposed testimonial to one so worthy—to one who stood second only to Washington in promoting the success of the struggle for Independence; and urged many incontrovertable arguments in favor of the erection of said testimonial.

Hon. James T. Morehead responded to repeated calls, and after expressing his gratification at the present movement, reviewed the history of Green's command in the South—his character and great generalship. The circumstances taken into consideration, his retreat through Carolina was the greatest military feat ever performed. And in its final success, the hand of Providence was clearly discernable.

At the time of his appointment to the Southern army, Georgia and South Carolina were entirely in the hands of the enemy; and North Carolina was making but a feeble and last struggle. Congress had despaired; and the last flickering rays of Liberty's hope were fading from the hearts of the true. But in a few short months the enemy's onward march was arrested; freedom's cause reinstated; and the surrender of Yorktown terminated the struggle.

Ex Gov. Morehead was next called upon, and responded in a short but animated address. His remarks were received with much cheering, as were the remarks by the speakers preceding. He had worn out his life in public service, but he thanked his God, if needs be, there was strength enough yet in his arm to wield the sledge in the quarry. And apropos, he beautifully alluded to the fact that Gen. Greene was a poor blacksmith's son, who wielded his sledge in his youth, as in after years he wielded the sword in the defence of the liberties of his country. After concluding his remarks, Gov. Morehead offered the following resolutions.

Resolved, That it is due General Nathanael Greene that a Monument be erected to his memory upon the plains of Guilford.

Resolved, That it becomes the National Legislature to erect that Monument.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Legislature of North Carolina to erect said Monument, provided the National Legislature declines.

Resolved, That if the National and State Legislatures decline, the people of Guilford *will* erect this Monument.

After an animated address from D. F. Caldwell, and brief remarks from numerous gentlemen, the above resolutions were unanimously adopted.

For the purpose of carrying out the object expressed in the above resolutions, Jesse H. Lindsay, Esqr., offered the following:

Resolved, That we organize an association to be called "The Greene Monument Association," and to this end a committee of seven be appointed by the Chair for the purpose of drafting a Constitution, to be submitted to the consideration of the meeting at adjourned session.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to confer with the aforesaid committee, and report permanent officers of the Association.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted, and in accordance with the first, the chair announced the following committee—Jesse H. Lindsay, Robert P. Dick, W. A. Caldwell, Rev. N. F. Reid, M. S. Sherwood, E. W. Ogburn, Dr. D. P. Weir.

On motion by J. D. Campbell, the Chairman was added to the committee.

For the fulfillment of the requisition in the second resolution, the following committee was appointed—Andrew Weatherly, James M. Garrett, Robert M. Sloan, Sen.

On motion, the Secretaries were requested to record the names of all persons present, wishing to join the Association, and to keep the list open until the next meeting.

Levi M. Scott, Esq., offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted—

Resolved, That the papers of this place be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, and that all the papers of the State and the Union be requested to copy.

On motion by Rev. J. J. Smythe, the meeting adjourned until the call of the chair.

LYNDON SWAIM, *Ch'rm.*

C. C. COLE, } *Sec.*
J. L. GORRELL, }

South Carolina Flexible Sand-Stone.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* states that there is a large piece of flexible sand-stone in the cabinet of Farmer's College, College Hill, which was carried from South Carolina by General Carey. It does not state where he obtained it, but as in his late tour here he visited all parts of the State, there was abundant opportunity for him to obtain in our sand stone region the specimen in question. The attention of the *Gazette* seems to have been directed to this specimen by the following extract and description from an English paper, viz:

A local correspondent of an English paper writes: "There is in possession of Mr. Jellicoe, a gentleman of Southampton, a piece of flexible sand stone from Delhi, the seat of the Indian revolt. It is a slab, about a foot long, four inches wide, and three quarters of an inch thick, and can be literally bent. If it were three times as long and held out by one end, it would bend so as to have appearance of a bow. While bending a rattle is heard, as if the slab was fractured or jointed, but although so thin, not the slightest sign of a fracture is observable on its surface. The sand stone is hard, of a very light color, and when examined by a powerful microscope its crystalization appears exceedingly beautiful."

AUTUMN.

"See the leaves around us falling,
What a lesson this should teach;
Annually to mortals calling,
Hear the solemn truths we preach.

"What is life?"—'tis made of seasons,
Summer, Autumn, Winter, Spring;
Each may give their useful reasons,
When Reflection's powers begin.

First, like Spring, our infant bosom
Swells with many buds of hope,
Often blighted e'er they blossom,
Or fulfil their wish'd for scope.

And if through this lovely season
They are carried smoothly on,
Till Summer suns mature their reason,
Soon, alas! is Summer gone.

'Tis true, the days and hours are bright,
True, her sun not soon declines;
But yet it ends at last in night,
Gone—at length no more she shines.

But still her part she did sustain,
Paved the way for Autumn's brown,
And matured the golden grain,
Which in Spring in hope was sown.

Then Winter, with his hoary head,
Destroys awhile their active powers,
And numbers with the other dead,
Their days and weeks, & months & hours

Yet perennial days are coming,
Which no variation know;
Buds of joy for ever blooming,
While eternal years shall flow.

Stick to Your Business.

There is nothing which should be more frequently impressed upon the minds of young men than the importance of steadily pursuing some one business. The frequent changing from one employment to another is one of the most common errors committed, and to it may be traced more than half the failures of men in business, and much of the discontent and disappointments that render life uncomfortable. It is a very common thing for a man to become dissatisfied with his business, and to desire to change it for some other, and, what seems to him, will prove a more lucrative employment; but in nine cases out of ten it is a mistake. Lood round you, and you will find abundant verification of our assertion.

Here is a young man who commenced life as a mechanic, but for some cause imagined that he ought to have been a doctor; and after a hasty, shallow preparation, has taken up the saddle bags only to find hard work, and that his patients are no more profitable than his work bench, and the occupation not a bit more agreeable.

Here are two young men, clerks; one of them is content, when his first term of service is over, to continue a clerk until he has money enough to commence business on his own account; the other can't wait, but starts off without capital and with a limited experience, and brings up after a few years in a court of insolvency, while his former comrade, by patient perseverance, comes out at last with a fortune.

That young lawyer who becomes disheartened because briefs and cases did not crowd upon him while he was yet a redolent of calf bound volumes, and had small use for red tape; who concluded that he had mistaken his calling, and so plunged into politics, finally settled down into the character of a meddling pettifogger, scrambling for his daily bread.

There is an honest farmer who has toiled a few years, got his farm paid for, but does not grow rich very rapidly, as much for lack of contentment mingled with his industry as anything, though he is not aware of it—he hears the wonderful stories of California, and how fortunes may be had for the trouble of picking them up, mortgages his farm to raise money, goes away to the land of gold, and after weary months of hard toil, comes home to begin again at the bottom of the hill for a more weary and less successful climbing up again.

Mark the men in every community who are notorious for ability and equally notorious for never getting ahead, and you will usually find them to be those who never stick to one business long, but are always forsaking their occupation just when it begins to be profitable.

Young men, stick to your business. It may be that you have mistaken your calling—if so, find it out as quickly as possible and change it; but don't let any uneasy desires to get along fast, or a dislike of your honest calling, lead you to abandon it. Have some honest occupation, and stick to it; if you are sticking type, stick away at them; if you are selling oysters, keep on selling them; if you are at the law, hold fast to that profession—pursue the business you have chosen, persistently, industriously, and hopefully; if there is anything in you it will appear and turn to account in that as well, or better, than in any other calling—only if you are a loafer, forsake that line of life as speedily as possible, for the longer you stick to it the worse it will stick to you.—*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.*

A PHYSICIAN PUTTING TOO MUCH CONFIDENCE IN HIS OWN MEDICINE.—A German doctor at Urbana, Illinois, the manufacturer of snake bite medicine, caught a rattlesnake on the prairie, and took it home, and offered to let the snake bite him every time any person bought a box of his medicine for one dollar. On Sunday of last week, while fooling with his pet, it bit him in the hand. He applied his medicine without effect. On Monday he sent for a doctor, but too late—he died the same day.—*Chicago Journal.*

Death of Hon. Louis McLane.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8.—The Hon. Louis McLane died in this city yesterday.

[The Hon. Louis McLane has long held a prominent position. In 1831, he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Jackson, and subsequently held the post of Secretary of State. H subsequently, we think, held an important foreign mission, but during more recent years he has devoted his attention to measures of internal improvements.]

☞In New Pork, Wednesday, J. Henningham, twenty one years of age, was arraigned before city Judge Russell, for having knocked down Wm. Harris in the street, and robbed him of *five dollars.* The Judge sentenced him to *forty years imprisonment* in the Penitentiary. The prisoner was so shocked by the sentence, that the officers of the court had to remove him from the bar.

THE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATHIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, October 15, 1857.

Court Week.

The Fall Term of Buncombe Superior Court is now in session, Judge Dick presiding.

The Docket is a long one, as usual. The most important State case is the trial of one Johnson, removed to this county from Henderson, for rape. It is a capital offence. It was set for trial yesterday (Wednesday) morning; and as we put our forms to press about the same hour, we cannot furnish any other information to day.

Nearly all the lawyers on the Circuit are here, and a tremendous crowd of outsiders—speculators, itinerant merchants, gentlemen of leisure, Jews, Gentiles, and the "inhabitants of the hill country round about." Money! Money!! is the cry heard on all sides. Several sad cases have occurred under our own observation. Take one for a sample. A long legged constable held an ugly document be ginning, "You are hereby commanded to take the body of," &c., against an unfortunate individual. The constable had trailed him all day, but for reasons satisfactory to himself no doubt, the debtor dodged him. Several times the legal pursuer thought he had his victim safe, but like Patrick's flea, when he put his finger on him "he wern't thar." Finally losing all patience, constable determined, like Capt. Botts, to "head him or die."—With eyes peeled, every muscle sprung, and determination to conquer or die written on his face, he again started in pursuit. Round the Court House, among the cake wagons, through the crowd, along Liquid Row, in at the front and out at the back, by a "circumgunjulow" doubling the square again, until finally law triumphed! Debtor caved, wind broken and sore footed, he surrendered gracefully, reposing his weary limbs upon an empty goods box. Constable drew his "weapons," figured out the "prin.," "int.," "cost.," and with a benevolent smile handed it over for the inspection of his victim. Debtor looked at it, and in a bland tone said, "all right," proceeding at the same time to draw his "calf skin" and count out the required amount.—Constable sat by, a broad grin of satisfaction and good nature overspreading his countenance. Through with the operation, debtor handed pile over to constable, who in turn proceeded to ascertain that all was right. A sudden pallor overspread his features as he turned over the bills and his eye rested upon "Ocoee," "Bank of Jefferson," "Exchange Bank," &c. Gasping for breath, he hurriedly exclaimed, "No money but this?" "Nary red!" solemnly replied debtor. It was too much. Human nature could not stand it. Constable's countenance relaxed, his jaw fell, his knees smote together, and tottering for a moment, he fell headlong. The last words he uttered, as a bystander knelt over him, were, "Wild Cat, by thunder!" Should he not recover, the verdict of the jury of inquest will be—"*Died of Tennessee Money.*"

☞An unusually large amount of property of various kinds, was put under the hammer on Monday and Tuesday. The *credit* sales indicated a flush money market, while the *cash* sales told a directly opposite story.

☞Governor Andrew Johnston, has been elected U. S. Senator from Tennssee, to succeed the Hon. James C. Jones.

VALUABLE FARM.—Mr. Hume offers for sale in to day's paper a very valuable tract of land—one of the best, in fact, in Western Carolina. The present crop of Corn, it is estimated, will average 60 bushels to the acre. Such land will be hard to get at no distant day.

Georgia Elections.

Returns received indicate that Brown, Democrat, is elected Governor, by about ten thousand majority. The following members of Congress are doubtless elected:

First District—J. L. Seward, Democrat.
Second District—M. J. Crawford, Democrat.
Third District—R. P. Trippe, American.
Fourth District—L. J. Gartrell, Democrat.
Fifth District—No returns received.
Sixth District—Jackson, Democrat.
Seventh District—Joshua Hill, American.
Eighth District—A. H. Stephens, Democrat.

PROPERTY IN TENNESSEE.—The Nashville (Tennessee) papers confidently assert that, when all the returns of the recent assessment in that State are made up, the entire amount of taxable property within her limits will amount to not less than three hundred millions of dollars.

Money Matters.

Confidence is being restored, gradually, in the Northern cities, and business affairs are assuming a more healthy tone. A large sum in specie has been disbursed by the Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, in the purchase of State Stocks for the Government—several millions from abroad has also been thrown into circulation, and affairs are in a more hopeful condition.

The news from the Tennessee Banks is to the effect that nearly all the Free Banks are discredited by the old Banks. The Bank of Claiborne is totally smashed up—dead as a pickled mackerel. The Dandridge Bank did suspend, but has, we learn from the Morristown Statesman, resumed specie payments. The Bank of Jefferson is very dead. The Ocoee Bank is in a state of suspension, but will, it is thought, soon be on its legs again. All of the old Banks are in good condition, have their coffers filled with the "pewter," and are ready to redeem all their "promises to pay." The notes of the State Bank, the Union Bank and the Planters' Bank, may, we think, be relied upon.

The Banks of our own State, except the Farmers' Bank, are redeeming their notes, whenever presented, as usual.

Very Probable.

The *Democrat*, published at Abingdon, Va., an extensive hog growing region, thinks it likely that speculators in pork will find their anticipated profits very small. It says there will be an unusually large number of hogs in that quarter. The same thing is true of nearly the entire northwest. In the central counties of Illinois it is confidently affirmed there will be an increase of 40 per cent. The high price of bacon this year will cause an immense augmentation of the article, next year, and the result will be a material decline in price. We shall not be surprised if speculators find themselves terribly *hog bit.*

☞The Junior Editor of the Raleigh Standard, in dotting his observations in this quarter, speaks after the following fashion of one of our most useful "institutions" and its worthy proprietor:

"I cannot omit to mention my old friend Doyle and his estimable wife. Doyle is as true hearted an Irishman as ever lived, bakes as good cakes as ever were baked, and will accept our thanks for a nice lot of sweet things he presented us on our departure.—Success to all such worthy and industrious men. Reader, if you ever visit Asheville and desire something sweet, call on Doyle, opposite the Eagle Hotel. He is worthy of a good wife and an extensive custom, and I am glad to know he has both. May he live a hundred years, and then be rejuvinated!"

☞The County of Mecklenburg has determined by a heavy majority of the popular vote to subscribe $60,000 to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road.

Tennessee Legislature.

The Legislrture of Tennessee convened last monday week at Nashville.

Gen. D. S. Donelson, of Sumner was elected Speaker of the House, and R. W. Haywood of Davidson, Principal Clerk. In the Senate, Col. John C. Burch, of Hamilton, was chosen speaker, and Charles Stone, of Davidson, Principal Clerk—all democrats.

Late from California.

The Star of the West arrived at New York on the 4th, with 450 passengers and $1,250,-000 in gold. Senator Gwin and Hon. Henry S. Foote were among the passengers.

The Hon. John B. Weller, Democrat, has been elected Governor of California. His vote was 40,000—Bowie, Know Nothing, about 27,000, and Ed. Stanly, Black Republican, about 27,000. So the *patriotic* Edward has been defeated. Good.

The people of California had voted by a large majority to pay their State debt.

The Oregon Constitutional Convention was in session.

Mr. Venable; of Tennessee, U. S. Minister to Guatemala, is dead.

PAY YOUR LITTLE BILLS.—Nothing helps the money market more than the prompt payment of little bills. It keeps up trade, it keeps money moving, it helps the banks and makes everybody feel good. When everybody holds on to all the money he gets because he fears times are going to be worse, he helps to make them so.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR IN GEORGIA.—The Savannah News of the 21st, has this account of a murderous affair as follows:

A man by the name of Hornsby, residing about thirteen miles from Brunswick, had, with some of his associates, been charged with stealing his neighbors stock, and had been notified by them to leave the settlement by Tuesday last. Hornsdy not complying, several men set out for his house on that day, for the purpose of forcing him to leave. As they approached the house on horseback, armed, the inmates fired on the party, killing a man by the name of Rumph, and wounding an old man by the name of Radcliffe and his son, also wounding the horse of another of the party, which falling crushed the rider's leg. The fire from the house was returned, and Hornsby and his wife both killed. A child, which is supposed to have been in the mother's arms, is also badly wounded, and it was thought would die. In the affray, eight persons were shot, three of whom were killed. Another of the wounded men, it is thought, will not recover.

A FACT.—An exchange says, "the Chicago Ledger, a full blooded Black Republican paper, is out in favor of nominating some *negro* for the Presidency in 1860."

Thomas H. Benton.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says of this person:

"Mr. Benton is generally believed to be convalescent, but this is an error. A severe paroxysm is over; his physicians have pronounced him better, and his family are cheerful; but *he* knows that he holds but a slender clasp of life, and he has friends who divine his conviction, though he does not express it. There is a deep and painful disease within the cavity of the abdomen, which does not always excite the viscera to morbid action, but is always impairing his energy and tending to the ultimate result. He has not, in the present interval of comparative repose, regained his flesh, his strength, or natural buoyancy, and will not. A day or two ago, Mr. Cass inquired of an old and mutual friend how Mr. Benton was. The reply was not encouraging.—'We men of seventy and more,' said Mr. Cass, 'do not recuperate well when once prostrated.' 'No,' said his friend, 'we do not.—Have you not seen Mr. Benton?' 'I have not yet seen him,' he said. 'Then,' rejoined the other, 'I would not defer it long.' Mr. Cass glanced quickly at his friend, and read the import of the remark as it related to Mr. Benton, and then was silent for a time—I might say was sad. The toils of the State Department press too heavily upon *him*, and his appearance at times betrays the fact. His country appreciates the great value of his services, but ought not to require them of him. A Secretary of State, however, cannot labor with other eyes, and ears, and brain, than his own; and few men in such a position are willing to forego the accomplishment of the cherished plans and purposes of years, at the very moment when the opportunity has been acquired to compass them. Besides, it is glorious to die in high position, and in the discharge of honorable duty."

Handsome Compliment.

North Carolina has passed through one or two financial crises, like the present, without leaving a blot to tarnish her fair fame. She will also ride through this financial storm with equal credit to herself. The following handsome compliment to the integrity and high standing which the old North State occupies, we take from the last Norfolk *Herald:*

North Carolina Credit.—The high position which North Carolina State bonds have maintained during the present financial crisis, must be a source of gratification to every son of the old North State. At a time when nearly every stock succumbed to the storm, and even that of the proud "Old Dominion" touched 70, the bonds of North Carolina, have maintained their position *at par*, or so nearly so that the difference in exchange would have brought them up to that exalted standard! We congratulate our friends of the State on the high bearing maintained by the credit of their commonwealth, under one of the severest tests which our public securities have been called upon to bear during the last twenty years. It is one of which they may well be proud.

Another Bankrupt Law.—Some of the New York papers are discussing the propriety of the adoption, by Congress, of another bankrupt law—one that shall be uniform throughout, and in strict conformity with the constitution. The advantages and disadvantages of the former laws which were adopted are set forth, and the experience of England which has always had a bankrupt law, is cited to prove the wisdom of such a measure.

A Working Christian.—A quarter of a century ago, there was a man in New York, who had what Payson calls "a passion for souls." Although a layman, (a book-keeper,) he felt it alike his duty and his pleasure to bring impenitent sinners to Christ. Two things in particular characterized him. He was a man of prayer. He spent hours every day in his closets; and often when in the crowded street it was evident to them that knew him that he was even then and there wrestling for souls. The other trait was his self denial for others. He obtained from his employer the use of two half days every week to himself, at a drawback from his salary of more than a hundred dollars. This time he used in visiting from house to house for religious conversation.

Of course, such a man would leave his mark. And he did. His Sunday school class of twenty five young ladies all became hopeful converts; and it was a regular thing at each communion season of the church to which he belonged to find from one to five applicants for admission, brought there through his instrumentality. And indeed, when the sacramental season occurred without there being any such seal of God's blessing upon his labors, he was sadly distressed and disappointed.

Were there but one such a man now, in each church of our city, what a blessed result would follow? But why should there not be? Is not every believer bound to toil for the conversion of souls? Should not every disciple, male or female old and young, make this one especial, nay, prominent object in life?—*Intelligencer.*

Important--If True.

The New York Herald has a letter dated Calcutta, August 10th, which says "that Lucknow, the capital city of Oude, has fallen; all the Europeans have been massacred by Nenajee Sahib; and the relief force under Gen. Havelock has been obliged to fall back upon Cawnpore, terribly decimated by the cholera."

This letter, it is stated, was received via Liverpool by the steamer city of Washington; but the Niagara, three days later, makes no mention of any such news.

☞The Mobile Mercury cautions the public in regard to feeding stock on the Chinese Sugar Cane—says the blades and stalks are first rate forage, but the seeds are poisonous. A fine horse died near that city a few days ago from eating them.

Western N. C. Rail Road.—A large quantity of Iron has arrived at this place for this Road. We have not learned how soon the Company will begin to lay the Iron down, but presume it will not be long. A large number of sills have been delivered along the line.—*Salisbury Herald.*

A Picture of New York Morals.—Complaint having been made against one Sarah Sands for keeping a disorderly house in Eleventh street, Justice Wood issued a warrant, and Captain J. W. Hartt, of the 17th precinct, with a posse of officers, last night proceeded to arrest the inmates. The house has a spacious yard, decorated with flowers, and presents a fine external appearance. It has long borne the reputation of a house of assignation of the higher order.

The captain entered with his warrant, and made a clear sweep arresting the keeper and every person upon the premises, twenty one in all. He was not a little surprised to find several members of the church to which he belongs with whom he has long partaken the Sacraments as well as others whose reputation in the community has heretofore been regarded as irreproachable, among them.

The greatest consternation prevailed, when these visitors suddenly found themselves in the hands of the officers of the law. They begged and plead with the greatest earnestness to be allowed to escape, offering every imaginable excuse for their presence. One man declared that if he were to be exposed it would ruin his family and kill his wife, who was in feeble health at home. But the captain was inexorable, and allowed none to escape upon any plea.

Captain Hartt, in his return, says: The scene that presented itmself upon entering the house almost beggared description. There were seen girls scarcely out of their teens, and men whose heads are beginning to whiten with the frosts of time, imploring to be saved from exposure for their families' sake—a sad and melancholy commentary upon the morals of our city. The anguish and confusion of face exhibited by many were sufficient to move the stoutest heart, and formed an impressive lesson of the truth of the saying, 'the way of the transgressor is hard.'

The parties arrested all gave fictitious names. Several were known to the officers as men of wealth and high social position.—*N. Y. Post.*

What is a Specie Paying Bank?—Is it a bank, asks the New York *Journal of Commerce,* which pays specie so long as nobody wants it, but the moment there is any special call for it, "will not submit to a run?" From the example of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Providence, &c., we should say that in their view, this is the proper definition of a specie paying bank. If it be a correct one, the whole idea of a specie paying bank is a humbug.

Be not hasty to believe flying reports, to the disparagement of any one.

☞Do any of our high livers ever eat too much dinner? If any of our readers have cooks who tempt their appetite a little too far, I will tell a secret that will lead to the enjoyment of their dinners without a visit from that gouty old gentleman—Dyspepsia. *Take a dose of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator after eating, and you will never be troubled with indigestion;* but on the contrary, before the next meal time approaches the appetite will be sharpened to appreciate any kind of food. If the food rises or sours, the Invigorator will fix the matter right at once, for there is something in it that, to use the expression of a friend, will let a man eat gravel stones, and take the Invigorator and they will digest. We have tried it in double doses, on one or two occasions, for sick headache, and it acts like a charm.

What we want to say to our readers, young or old, is, if any thing ails you, go without delay and get a bottle of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, and if it don't cure come and tell us, for we want to see one person that it will not benefit.—Sept. 17.

Read! Read!! ye Afflicted, Read!!!—H. T. Helmbold offers to the afflicted his Genuine Preparation, Fluid Extract Buchu, which has accomplished the most extraordinary cures of all other similar remedies. Read the advertisement in another column, headed "Helmbold's Genuine Preparation." Sept. 17.

VALUABLE FARM
IN THE VALLEY OF THE
FRENCH BROAD,
Henderson County, FOR SALE

HAVING more LAND than I can conveniently cultivate, I offer for sale my Farm known as "Montford." The tract contains about 500 acres—200 of which is the first quality River Bottom, cleared within the last three years, and thoroughly drained by covered ditches. A portion of it is in meadow.

This Farm is situated just above Cathey's Creek, and is in the immediate neighborhood of the Johnston settlement. A comfortable dwelling and all necessary buildings on the place. A Church, School, and Post Office have recently been established in the immediate vicinity.

For terms, apply to R. W. HUME,
Dunn's Rock P O., Henderson co. N. C.,
Or to Hon. T. L. Clingman or Hon. David Coleman, Asheville.
October 15, 1857. 4w

JUST AT HAND.

A fresh stock of Fish, Figs and Family Fixings generally; Cheese, Candies, Crackers and Candles; Raisins, Almonds, and all sorts of good things, "too numerous to mention." Don't delay calling—I can't keep them.

Remember the place, DOYLE'S.
Oct. 15.

U. S. MAIL LINE,

From Asheville to Salisbury.

THIS Line is now stocked with fresh and good Horses, new Coaches, and steady, sober and experienced Drivers. It is 20 miles the nearest route to Salisbury, and points east; and it is also cheaper than any other.

Over 100 miles of the line is stocked with the most comfortable and splendid

14 Passenger Coaches

in the Southern country. Give this route a trial, and if satisfaction is not given, the money will in every instance be refunded.

Leaves Asheville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock, a. m.

Office at Gudger's Hotel, Asheville.
C. S. BROWN, *Contractor.*
October 8, 1857. 3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gaines, Deaver & Co.,

Have just received an excellent assortment of Mens, City and Northern made

BOOTS & SHOES.

Asheville, July 24, 1857.

100 Large Quarto Family BIBLES just received at ASTON'S.

BUY your Books and Stationery at ASTON'S.

Medical College of Georgia,
AT AUGUSTA.

THE Twenty-Sixth Course of Lectures in this Institution, will commence on MONDAY, the 2d November next.

Emeritus Professor of Anatomy, G. M. NEWTON, M. D.
Anatomy, H. F. CAMPBELL, M. D.
Surgery, L. A. DUGAS, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine, L. D. FORD, M. D.
Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Medical Jurisprudence, I. P. GARVIN, M. D.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Infants, J. A. EVE, M. D.
Physiology and Pathological Anatomy, H. V. M. MILLER, M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, ALEX. MEANS, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy, ROBT. CAMPBELL, M. D.
Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, S. B. SIMMONS, M. D.
Clinical Lectures will be delivered in the City Hospital and at the Jackson-street Hospital.
Fee for whole Course, $105.
Matriculation Ticket (to be taken once.) $5.
For further particulars, apply to any member of the Faculty, or to I. P. GARVIN,
Augusta, Oct. 1, 1857.] Dean.

BUNCOMBE HOUSE.
(Formerly ASHVILLE HOTEL.)

D. C. TAYLOR, Proprietor.

HAVING recently refitted and refurnished the above HOUSE, the undersigned has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call.

Hoping that he may merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage, he can only promise to use his best efforts to render his guests comfortable. D. C. TAYLOR.
Asheville, October 1, 1857.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Asheville, at close of Quarter ending 30th September, 1857, which, if not called for within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters:

Alexander Mrs J H		Monday W H	
Allen Mrs L D		Myers A	
Avery W W		Mitchell A W	
Blanton J R		Marlin W	
Butler Miss M E		McNavy Joel	
Buckner Jas J		Mears Jesse P	
Brockinton Mrs V	2	McMahan H H	2
Beechboard D I		Merriman W H	
Blount G W		McCuthen T M	
Bohenson C		McCutchen Jas	
Blanchard Thos		McDowell Rev Jas	
Bean T M		Mitchell Judge	
Burnett W A		Muldrow R B	
Creasman Rod	2	Martin Wm M	
Coche J W		Montague Mrs S E	
Crook Mrs A C		Mathews C C	
Clemons J S		Millders W	
Cole E R		Mooney Richard	
Cowan J M		Murray J N	
Curry J C		Mosely Caroline	
Cook W B		Marsh John B	2
Chanceaulm Rev E W		Nelson G W	
Clontz Elizabeth		Osborne P L	
Craven B		Owen M J	
Corpening Dr T J		Owenby Sims	2
Coleman David		O'Connell Rev J J or L P	
Draper Thos		Patton Jas M	2
Danley Mary		Porter W M	2
Davis Thos E		Pitman Wm	
Davis Thos H		Parkey M G	
Duncan A A		Ramsour Mrs Alex	
Donaldson R B		Rollins Rev T J	
H J E Miss		Pharr Rev W W	2
Eubanks Henry		Pickett Rev P H	
Elm Clara		Phillips W S	
Edmonds W H	2	Phillips Mrs Wm	
Fox J C		Palmer John	
Fagg Rev G W		Ramsour Mrs Alex	
Farmer T S		Rollins Rev T J	
Foster Capt Thos		Ravenal H E	2
Freeman J T		Ravenal S P	
Foster Mrs C		Rogers Andrew	
Frady Mrs E		Raney B A	
Gudger J D		Roberts Samuel	
Gillam Mrs R C		Shackelford Geo	
Graham Louisa (col)		Smith J D	
Gentry Miss M C		Smith H	
Gillenwaters Rev E E		Smith James M	
Gladden Col A H	2	Smith Wm M	
Gaillard L S		Smith Col Jas	
Gaillard Jeremiah		Suggs Wiley	
Garrard J W	2	Shipp W M	
Geiger E W	2	Stevenson Dr W J	3
Gill Geo N		Stevenson Capt D R	3
Groves Mrs Louisa		Scarborough Wm A	
Hughes R E		Sentinel	
Hyman J D	2	Sharp Mrs H	
Harris A F		Surrett John	
Hill A J		Swoards W	
Hunt A M	2	Sheill W	
Hunter Miss M H	2	Sec of Sa Lodge	56
Habick A J J	2	Sturd Miss Ann	
Holcombe E	2	Swim Jacob	
Hope Edward		Steed J W	
Houston J A		Timerman R	
Hair Thos		Trexler Miss Eliz	
Hill Miss Julia		Thrash John	
Hegood Miss C G		Terry C C	
Isreal J P		Thompson J P	2
Irwin John		Teague Jno A	
Jones Wiley		Taylor A	
Jones W B	2	Thompson Col H H	
Jones W D		Tilman Wm	
Jones Mad		Washington Robt	4
Jones Miss Ruth		Washington J N	
Johnson Miss Elizab'h		Woodfin John sr	
Johnson Prof L		Williams A A	
Kennedy J L	2	Williams Dr A M	
La Bruce J W		Williams Wm	4
Leonard J A		Williams Miss M M	
Lunsford W		Williams E H R	
Logan L		Williams Charles L	
Leatherwood J B		Watkins C	
Lewis Mrs M E		Wightman Rev W M	
Moore Charles		Williford W W	
Miller Miss Sarah		Welch J J	
Miller Peter		Watson Miss Mary	
Miller M D		Wallace Wm	
McKesson W F	2	Walton W A	
Marshall Henry		Whitaker Jesse	
McFaddin Miss B		Wright Miss N	
McD Ce S		West Col W R	
Murrell T W	2	Van Myck S M	
McPharran J E			

JAMES H. HILLIARD, P. M.
Asheville, Oct. 8, 1857. 3t

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE receiving an additional stock of Ready Made

Clothing, Hats, Bonnets, Jewelry, Watches, &c., &c.,

making their stock very complete. Call and examine it. July 24, 1857.

CITY OF MOREHEAD!
Great Sale of Lots!!

ON THE ELEVENTH (11TH) DAY OF November next, at the City of Morehead, will be sold at public auction, the Lots of said City.

This is the new City laid off by the "Shepard's Point Land Company," at the terminus of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road, at Beaufort Harbor, N. C., immediately at the Atlantic Ocean.

The various Reports of the U. S. Coast Survey establish the great excellencies of this Harbor, for facility of entrance, depth of water and security from wind or wave, whilst Fort Macon completely commands the entrance.

The interior communications by water and land must make this a great Commercial City. The vast productions of the fertile valleys of the Roanoke, Tar and Neuse Rivers and the commerce of those great inland seas—the Albermarle, Currituck, Croatan and Pamlico Sounds, will reach this fine Harbor through Core Sounds on the north, whilst Bozue Sound will bear on its bosom the agricultural products, lumber, naval stores and fine ship timber of the regions lying south.

The A. & N. C. Rail Road which will be ready for use by the first of January next, passes through the entire length of the City to its wharf in 18 feet water at low tide, and connects with the great N. C. Rail Road (of which it is a continuation) at Goldsboro'.

The N. C. Rail Road, among the best in the Union, 223 miles long, is completed to Charlotte, where it connects through the South Carolina and Georgia Rail Roads with Atlanta and the south west; and by its western extension, now in rapid progress, it is contemplated to reach the trade of Memphis and the Mississippi Valley by the net work of all the rail ways that connect at Atlanta, Chattanooga, or with the East Tennessee Rail Road.

The Port of Beaufort, Chattanooga, Memphis and St. Diego in the Pacific, are about the same parallel of latitude; and if that parallel be extended across the Pacific, it will reach Shanghai, the nearest great Port on the eastern Continent: therefore, if the Pacific Railroad ever be constructed, (and that should be done forthwith) why may not this new City become the Atlantic mart for the commence of the East Indies?

Two short Railroads will connect the two great Coal Fields of the State, lying on the north and south of the North Carolina Rail road, with that road; and it is confidently expected that a vast coal trade will be carried on through the new city: if so, may not Beaufort become a great coaling Port, not only for purposes of commerce, but to furnish the supplies to steamers passing so near the entrance going north and south; and may not the new city become that great "entire depot" between the north and south, to which our able and distinguished countryman, Lieut. Maury, refers in his unrivaled Statesmanlike paper on the commerce of the Amazon, South America and the Gulf of Mexico?

The city of Morehead is situated on a beautiful neck of land or dry plain, almost entirely surrounded with salt water: its climate is salubrious; its sea breeze and sea bathing delightful; its drinking water good, and its fine chalybeate spring strongly impregnated with sulphur, will make it a pleasant watering place.

As not a single lot has been or will be sold until the day of sale, all will have an equal chance to get the best lots and to suit themselves.

It will be the first instance of an entire new city on the Atlantic coast being brought into market at once; and capitalists may never have again such an opportunity for good investments, for a great city must and will be built at this place.

J. M. MOREHEAD,
President of Shepperd's Point Land Co.
August 27, 1857.

GUDGER'S (Late Smith's) HOTEL
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE PROPRIETOR of this long established and widely known House, takes pleasure in announcing to the public that it has recently been entirely refitted, and all its appointments re-arranged upon the most convenient and comfortable plan.

He desires to call the attention of the Southern people, who may desire a pleasant and comfortable

Summer Home,

to the advantages to be enjoyed here. He has good rooms, neatly furnished, polite and attentive servants, and his table shall be supplied with every comfort and luxury which the country affords. His personal attention will be devoted exclusively to the comfort of his guests.

No more pleasant summer resort than Asheville can be found any where. With a moral, intelligent and refined population, four churches, and a flourishing Female College, a pure and bracing atmosphere and water as bright and sparkling as ever gushed from the earth, the invalid or the seeker of pleasure can pass his time agreeably and profitably.

He may mention that strong

Sulphur and Chalybeate Water

has within a few days been discovered within two or three minutes walk of the Hotel.

Thankful for the liberal patronage of last season he invites his friends and the public generally to call upon him, promising that neither money or labor shall be spared to render their sojourn pleasant and agreeable.

J. H. GUDGER, *Proprietor.*
Asheville, April 2, 1857.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS,

WHO have patronized us so very liberally, we hereby tender our sincere thanks, and solicit for our successors that favor and patronage we have been the recipients of. The junior partners have been trained and brought up under our care; and we can confidently recommend them to our old friends and the public generally.

To those indebted to us we say, we must have money; and that without delay. We owe money, and to those indebted to us we must look for aid. W. D. RANKIN & CO.
April 9, 1857.

Arthur's
Self-Sealing
Fruit Cans.
For Sale by
SMITH & CHAPMAN.

NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS!

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

No. 1, Main Street, Opposite Eagle Hotel,

Have Opened further Invoices of their Spring Importations

NEW STYLE PRINTS, of English, French and American manufacture elegant, brilliant; French Cambrics of different pattern and color; Dress Silks, of various styles, qualities, and prices; Black Silks; New Embroideries—Collars from 12 1-2 cents to $6; French and Scotch Collars; Cambric, Swiss and Mainloop Flouncing & Bands; Mourning Collars; Mourning Berages, Organdies and Jaconets; Mantillas' Ladies beautiful dress Mantillas, black, white and colored, from $2 50, to $15;—Ribbons, Trimmings, Ruches; Silk Crape; Neapoliton and Straw Bonnets, trimmed and plain, from 75 cents to $12; Ladies Congress and Kid Gaiters; Walking Shoes; Misses Gaiters.

EVERY THING

THAT is calculated to please the senses and satisfy the fastidious tastes of the "fair" of this and the surrounding counties. As our stock has been selected with great care in a **SOUTHERN** market by one of the firm, who, although *perhaps* not the best buyer in this market, still, from his long experience in suiting the wants of the people of these parts, has the *presumption* to think our stock, in point of taste, quality, variety and quantity, will compare favorably with any and every stock in town.—But this point we are willing for our customers and the public to decide. So look round, ladies and gentlemen, and then give us a call, and we will convince you we are not "gassing," but in sober, serious earnest.

GROCERIES.

We would call attention to the fact that we have, and intend hereafter to keep constantly on hand, a superior quality of FAMILY GROCERIES. Rio and Java Coffee, Sugars, Salt, Syrup, Molasses, Fish, White Wine Vinegar, and every thing in this department.

4000 lbs. Sugar, 100 Sacks Coffee, 100 Sacks Salt, 800 gallons Molasses, just arriving

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gentlemen's fine pump Boot, sewed and pegged; gents Oxford Ties, patent leather and calf skin, a very superior article; gents Congress Boot and patent leather Pump; calf skin Shoes, bound and unbound; Wax Brogans, a full assortment of that superior brand, "Dunham's," that we always keep. Boys wax brogans and calf skin shoes; boys boots; children's shoes, every quality, color and price.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Pants, Coats and Vests, of any color, kind, quality or price, that you may desire; Cotton gauze under Shirts; Linen Shirts, collars standing or *a la* Byron; Stocks, satin and silk; fancy silk and cambric Neck Ties; black silk Scarf and Cravats; gents Hose, white, brown, mixed and fancy

HARDWARE. A superior stock of Cutlery, Hoes, Steel, As't Nails, "Griffin's" brand, Scythes, &c.

DRUGS, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, and every thing in this line.

OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE,

In every particular, and we can say to our customers, and the good people of all Carolina, that we are now prepared to supply their varied wants, in every instance. So, with the above introduction, we take the liberty of inviting you all, big and little, small and great, to come and see our GOODS; and if low prices "ALMOST cost and carriage," polite and attentive clerks, beautiful, durable and showy Goods, are any attraction, you will not be disappointed. Come along—we don't charge anything for showing. Bring your money—bring your produce—give us a trial before going elsewhere. We will do as well, perhaps a little better, than any body else.

ATTENTION! LIMESTONE AND CANE CREEK!

We are now receiving, at our Store at Shufordsville, a complete and magnificent stock of **GOODS,** embracing every thing that you can want, which we agree to sell as low as they can be sold any where in Asheville. So give us a call, and you will find our Goods cheap, durable and fashionable, and our clerks attentive and polite, and willing to show you our goods. So come along, bring your money and your produce, and we will give you the highest market price for both. We would call to your attention the fact that we intend to keep a larger and more complete stock always on hand hereafter at this place. You will find it to your interest to trade here, as you have just as good a stock to select from, prices just as low, and so much nearer home. Remember us, and call, before you go further and fare worse. **J. M. BLAIR & CO.**
March 26, 1857.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the Blacksmith business at the

New Brick Shop,

immediately south of his residence, will hereafter be conducted by himself. He has the very best workmen employed, and is prepared to turn out every description of work at short notice and in the best style. Despatch and punctuality may be relied on at this establishment.

Particular attention is paid to

HORSE SHOEING,

and he challenges a comparison of his work in this department with any other establishment in the State.

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to at reasonable rates.

T. GOODLAKE.
Asheville, July 2, 1857.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our late extensive purchases of Ready-Made

CLOTHING,

consisting of every grade of quality, and embracing the newest styles and latest fashions.

We would call particular attention to our stock of

Boots, Shoes, and Hats,
Broad Cloths, English and
French Cassimeres, 6-4 Cloths & Coatings, Vestings, Trimings of all kinds, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,

And a variety of FANCY GOODS, usually called for in a

Gentleman's Furnishing Store.

We take this opportunity to return thanks to our numerous friends and customers for past favors, and to inform them that in order to do justice to this branch of business, we have engaged the services of Maj Dunlap, by whose well known taste and judgment, together with the personal attention of the principals, we hope to secure a continuance of their liberal patronage.

SMITH & CHAPMAN.
Sept. 10, 1857.

LIGHT READING.

All the popular Novels of the day constantly on hand, at ASTON'S.

BUY your Drugs and Medicines at ASTON'S.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

Important Announcement.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as *Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis,* the Vice of *Onanism,* or *Self Abuse,* &c., &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, have directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *charitable act* worthy of their name, to give *Medical Advice Gratis,* to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to *furnish Medicines free of charge.*

The Howard Association is a benevolent Institution, established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." It has now a surplus of means, which the Directors have voted to expend in advertising the above notice. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

Just Published, by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge,* on the receipt of two stamps for postage.

Address, Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South NINTH street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
February 12, 1857. 1y

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.
March 20, 1856.—tf

PERFUMERY,

Of all kinds, extracts, Cologne, shaving and toilet Soaps, tooth and hair Brushes, and fancy articles "too tedious to mention," will be found at the cheap fashionable store of SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

North Carolina Form Book.

JUST received and for SALE at ASTON'S.

WHITE LEAD.

5000 pounds Pure White Lead, ground in pure Linseed Oil; warranted full weight and of best quality, arriving and for sale at ASTON'S.
June 18, 1857.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States,

Passed at the Third Session of the 34th Congress.

CHAPT. CX.—An Act to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the Service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, namely:

For the compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the Senate, viz:

For an additional messenger from first February to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, at twelve hundred dollars per annum, four hundred and ninety six dollars and sixty six cents.

For increase of compensation of the superintendent in charge of the Senate furnaces, from fourteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, to thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, at one hundred and twenty dollars per annum in addition to former salary, one hundred and four dollars and seventy eight cents.

For contingent expenses of the Senate, viz:

For the Congressional Globe and binding the same, three thousand two hundred and eighty six dollars and sixty two cents.

For the contingent Expenses of the Senate.—For clerks to committees, pages, police, horses and carryalls, fourteen thousand seven hundred and one dollars.

For stationery, four thousand dollars.

For reporting proceedings, sixteen thousand seven hundred and ninety seven dollars and forty four cents.

For miscellaneous items, two thousand and six hundred dollars.

For clothing for the army, camp and garrison equipage, three hundred and thirty two thousand and fifty six dollars and eighteen cents.

For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel for the officers, enlisted men, guard, hospital storehouses and offices, forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the quartermaster's department at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the two regiments of dragoons, the two regiments of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen, the companies of light artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field and at the outposts; of straw for soldiers' bedding, and of stationery, including company and other blank books for the army, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's departments, and for the printing of division and department orders, army regulations, and reports, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the increased compensation of clerks in the assay office in New York, authorized by the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty five, two thousand dollars.

For the incidental and contingent expenses of the branch mint at San Francisco, California, forty thousand dollars.

For the salary of the surveyor general of Utah Territory, for the fiscal year ending June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, fifty dollars.

For amount due for the construction of the marine hospital at Vicksburg, Mississippi, seven hundred and sixty two dollars and fifty eight cents.

For amount necessary to complete the custom house at Louisville, Kentucky, forty thousand dollars.

For amount necessary to complete the custom house at Bath, Maine, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of two clerks in the Department of State, authorized by the act of Congress approved eighteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, three thousand one hundred and thirty dollars and forty three cents; being from the eighteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty seven.

For Contingent Expenses of the House of Representatives, viz:—For folding documents, including folding paper, envelopes, and other folding materials, twenty thousand dollars.

For furniture, repairs, and boxes for members, two thousand dollars.

For laborers, three thousand dollars.

To indemnify the clerk for such sums as he may have expended for books under resolution of the House of Representatives of July seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty six, and to enable him under said resolution to furnish for each member and delegate of the House of Representatives who has not heretofore received the same the following enumerated books, viz: Gales & Seaton's Register of Debates, Congressional Globe and Appendix, Public Land Laws, Instructions and Opinions, Elliott's Debates, Diplomatic Correspondence, Opinions of the Attorneys General, in five volumes, Finance Reports, Gales and Seaton's Annals of Congress, John Adams' works, Jefferson's works, to be supplied from the numbers of said work now in charge of the librarian, Hickey's Constitution, and Mayo and Moulton's Pension and Bounty Land Laws, one hundred and thirty eight thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided they be furnished at prices not exceeding those for which they were heretofore supplied, and provided also that said books be forwarded by the clerk to such public library in the district of each of said members and delegates as may be designated by said member or delegate.

Contingent expenses House of Representatives:

For stationary, eight thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, five thousand dollars.

For the purchase one hundred and forty two copies of the first and tenth volumes of the works of John Adams for the members of the thirty second Congress, six hundred and thirty nine dollars.

For the reappropriation of five hundred and eighty five dollars heretofore carried to the surplus fund, being the amount appropriated for the engraving of fifty one thousand five hundred and twenty copies of the mechanical part of the Patent Office Report for eighteen hundred and fifty-one—two.

To supply the deficiency in the appropriation for books for members of the thirty third Congress, three thousand dollars.

For Capitol police, two hundred dollars.

To enable the clerk of the House of Representatives to pay to John C. Rives the additional compensation for the Congressional Globe and Appendix provided in the sixteenth section of the act making appropriation for certain civil expenses of the government for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, eleven thousand one hundred and seventy four dollars and sixty nine cents.

To enable John C. Rives to pay to the reporters of the House the usual additional compensation for reporting the debates of the present session, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand dollars.

For the completion of the printing heretofore ordered by the Senate and House of Representatives, and paper for the same, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For fees of witnesses in behalf of the government in the court of claims, and of agents or attorneys to be appointed by the solicitor thereof to attend to the taking of depositions, five thousand dollars.

Army.—To meet the expenses of nurses and attendants, authorized by the third section of the act of sixteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, entitled "An act providing for a necessary increase and better organization of the medical hospital department of the army," from the date of said act to thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, twenty five thousand dollars.

For a reappropriation of fifty thousand dollars of the balance of the appropriation for the medical and hospital departments, which was carried to the surplus fund thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty three, for the payment of claims applicable to said department, accruing during the war with Mexico, & not yet settled by the Treasury Department, fifty thousand dollars.

For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water, of clothing, camp, and garrison equipage from the depot at Philadelphia to the several posts and army depots, horse equipments, and of subsistence from the places of purchase and from the places of delivery, under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require it to be sent, of ordnance or ordnance stores and small arms, from the foundries and arsenals to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freights, wharfage, tolls, and forages; for the purchase and hire of horses, mules, and oxen, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, drays, ships, and other seagoing vessels, and boats for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters, transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments, the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific, and for procuring water at such posts as from their situation require that it brought from a distance, seven hundred thousand dollars.

For completing the repairs of the branch mint at New Orleans and rendering the same fire proof, one hundred and twenty thousand six hundred and sixty one dollars.

For seamen's wages, repairs, and incidental expenses of light vessels, occasioned by damages, loss of moorings, and for necessary expenses in recovering said vessels broken adrift during the late storms and freshets, and by floating ice, forty thousand one hundred and five dollars and sixty two cents.

For expenses of raising, cleaning, painting, repairing, remooring, and supplying loses of buoys, and for chains and sinkers, occasioned by damage, losses, and for necessary expenses in recovering and restoring buoys and their appendages during the late storms and freshets, and by floating ice, thirty seven thousand five hundred and sixty two dollars and sixty cents.

For restoring spindles and repairing day beacons destroyed or damaged by the late storms, freshets, and floating ice, fourteen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For defraying expenses of the defence of suits against the United States for lands occupied by marine hospitals, lighthouses, and fortifications at the harbor of San Francisco, California, thirty thousand dollars.

To defray expenses incurred in preparing plans and estimates of cost of a new jail for the District of Columbia, and of a building for the proper accommodation of the Department of the Interior, five hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the extra compensation given by each of the two houses of Congress, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty six, to its officers and employees, shall be paid by its disbursing officer out of the contingent fund, and his accounts therefor shall be allowed by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department. But nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to repeal the joint resolution of twentieth of July, eighteen hundred and fifty four, "to fix the compensation of the employees in the legislative department of the government, and to prohibit the allowance of the usual extra compensation to such as receive the benefits hereof," which said resolution is hereby declared to be in full force and effect, except so far as herein provided for.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the thirteenth section of "An act making appropriation for certain civil expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty six," allowing to the several disbursing agents for the late California Land Commission the same compensation for the receipt and disbursement of moneys as are allowed to other disbursing officers of the government in California, was intended to apply and is hereby declared to apply, and give said compensation as well when the disbursing agent was a member of said commission as in other cases.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

CHAPT. CXI.—An Act making Appropriations for the Naval Service for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred fifty eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and they are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty eight:

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, three million eight hundred and fifty five thousand four hundred and fifty dollars. And the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized to enlist eight thousand five hundred men for the navy instead of seven thousand five hundred, and to expend so much of this amount as may, in his opinion, be necessary to transport officers and men to and from Panama, to relieve the officers and crews of ships in the Pacific.

For provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including engineers and marines attached to vessels for sea service, eight hundred and fifty thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For increase, repair, armament, and equipment of the navy, including the wear and tear of vessels in commission, fuel for steamers, and purchase of hemp for the navy, two million eight hundred and seventy seven thousand dollars.

For ordnance and ordnance stores and small arms, including incidental expenses, three hundred and four thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: freight and transportation, printing and stationary, advertising in newspapers, books, maps, models, and drawing, purchase and repair of fire engines and machinery, repairs of and attending to steam engines in navy yards, purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen, and drawing teams, carts, timber wheels, and the purchase and repairs of workmen's tools, postage of public letters, fuel, oil, and candles for navy yards and shore stations, pay of watchmen, and incidental labor, not chargeable to any other appropriation, transportation to and labor attending the delivery of provisions and stores, on foreign stations, wharfage, dockage and rent, travelling expenses of officers and, others under orders, funeral expenses, store and office rent, stationary, fuel, commissions and pay of clerks, to navy agents and store keepers, flags, awnings, and packing boxes, premiums and other expenses of recruiting, apprehending deserters, per diem pay to persons attending courts martial and courts of inquiry, and other services authorized by law, pay to judges advocate, pilotage and towage of vessels, and assistance to vessels in distress, bills of health and quarantine expenses of vessels of the United States navy in foreign ports, eight hundred and eighty thousand dollars: Provided, That the expenditures under the foregoing appropriations shall be so accounted for as to show the disbursements by each bureau, under each respective appropriation.

To enable the Secretary of the Navy to arm and man the ordnance ship Plymouth at the Washington navy yard, with a view to the improvement of ordnance and gunnery practice, forty nine thousand dollars.

Marine Corps.—For pay of the officers, non commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, clerks, messengers, stewards, and servants, for rations and clothing for servants, subsistence and additional rations for five years' service of officers, for undrawn clothing and rations, bounties for reenlistments, and pay for unexpired terms of previous service, three hundred and fifty nine thousand six hundred and ninety one dollars and sixty eight cents.

For provisions for marines serving on shore, fifty four thousand five hundred and thirty one dollars.

For clothing, fifty five thousand two hundred and sixty four dollars.

For fuel, twenty thousand two hundred and eighty one dollars and eighty seven cents.

For military stores, repairs of arms, pay of armorer, for accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and musical instruments, nine thousand dollars.

For transportation of officers and troops, and expenses of recruiting, twelve thousand dollars.

For repairs of barracks, and rent of temporary barracks and offices, eight thousand dollars.

For contingencies, viz: freight, ferriage, toll, cartage and wharfage, compensation to judges advocate, per diem for attending courts martial and courts of inquiry, for constant labor, house rent in lieu of quarters, burial of deceased marines, printing, stationary, postage, apprehension of deserters, oil, candles, gas, forage, straw, furniture, bed sacks, spades, shovels, axes, picks, carpenters' tools, keep of a horse for the messenger, pay of matron, washerwoman, and porters at the hospital head quarters, and for the build of two cisterns at head quarters, thirty two thousand five hundred dollars.

Navy Yards.—For the construction and completion of works and for the current repairs at the several navy yards, viz:—

Portsmouth, New Hampshire.—For removing ledge, coal house, offices and muster room, tank shed, lodge for ordinary, engine house, for preparing moorings for the deep basin, repairs of all kinds, one hundred and twenty four thousand four hundred and twenty two dollars.

Boston.—For additional story to packing house and purser's store; embankment around machine shop; gutters for rope walk; extension of dry dock; for completion of foundry, machine and boiler shop; completing dock engine, dredge boat and scows, reservoir; water closets and floating stages; repairs of all kinds, three hundred and eighty thousand three hundred and ten dollars.

New York.—For reserviour, yard fence, water closets, and lightning rods, paving and flagging; repairs of dry dock; quay wall; dredging; engine house; completing foundry, machine and boiler shop; completing smithery, saw mill and carpenters' shop; timber shed; heating plumbers' and block shop; machinery for foundry, boiler shop, smithery, and coffee-mill; filling in new purchase; repairs of all kinds, three hundred and eighty six thousand one hundred and seventy two dollars.

For the construction of a sewer upon Flushing avenue to Vanderbilt's avenue, thence through the United States grounds to the Wallabout Water, sixty thousand dollars: Provided, That the city of Brooklyn shall pay one half of the cost of the same on Flushing avenue.

Philadelphia.—For addition to smithery, addition to engine house, dredging channels, repairs of all kinds, seventy three thousand and seventy five dollars.

Washington.—For completing stotting machine; grading and filling yard; dredging; master office; machinery and tools; repairs of all kinds, one hundred and nineteen thousand and eighteen dollars.

[CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

Butter, Chickens, Eggs.

I will pay the highest price in cash, for all the good Butter, Chickens and Eggs that may be delivered at the College Boarding House.

Asheville, Sept. 21. J. L. CRUMLEY.

ONE DOLLAR

WILL BUY

ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, namely, DR. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR or *Liver* Remedy, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it, and when taken daily in moderate doses will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

DR. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR is compounded entirely from new articles of medicine, namely, Gums.

Some idea of the strength of these gums may be formed when it is known that one bottle of the Invigorator contains as much strength as one hundred doses of Calomel, without any of its deleterious effects.

Though possessing rare medicinal powers, these Gums have been but little known to physicians, and never used in their prescriptions until used in the form of the *Invigorator*, which met with such unprecedented success as to induce the proprietor to offer it as a family medicine tried and known in its effects. It has rarely ever failed to cure *Liver* complaints in their worst forms.

Indigestion being caused by a deranged *Liver* is cured when the Liver is excited to action.

Jaundice is caused by an improper action of the *Liver*, and as a proof that the INVIGORATOR relieves this disease let any one troubled with Jaundice take the Invigorator regularly one week, and their skin will begin to assume its original color.

Costiveness can be permanently cured by the Invigorator. Take it in small doses on retiring, and it assists nature in her operations. By gradually diminishing the dose, the bowels are left in a healthy and active state and work as regularly as clock work. Sick Headache is very soon relieved by taking a double dose of the *Invigorator*, which corrects all acidity and sourness of the stomach.

For an over-loaded stomach it has no equal, as it relieves all oppressive or uneasy feeling after eating heartily. For a family medicine generally, all who use it speak in the highest terms.

Dr. Sandford's Invigorator came to us recommended as a cure for Liver Complaints, and all diseases arising from a Diseased Liver. The testimonials of so many of our Physicians in its favor, induced us to try it, and now conviction is certain that it is one of the greatest blessings ever given to Dyspeptics, for it made a complete cure before the first bottle was taken and now we can eat anything edible without trouble, while before nothing but the lightest food would digest and often that gave pain. Now what we want to say to all our readers is, if Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia trouble you, do not fail to try this the greatest remedy in the world.—*State Fact.*

There has never been tried in our family a remedy which has met with such unbounded success in the cure of diseases incident to children, as Dr. Sandford's Invigorator; nor is it alone for diseases of children that we use it; for it acts as a Cathartic so mildly and gently, and seems to renovate the system so thoroughly that we think we are doing a service to all in advising them when they need medicine to try this remedy. There are cases that have come under our notice where great benefit has been received in diseases of the *Liver*, Stomach and Bowels, where all other remedies failed to give relief. It has become so useful in our family that we will not be without it.—*Jacksonville Ala. Republican.*

Price one Dollar per Bottle.

SANFORD & CO., Proprietors, 245 Broadway New York.

For sale by E. J. ASTON.

Asheville, May 21, 1857.

Dr. Clopton's Infirmary.

DR. JAS. CLOPTON, who has visited Raleigh, and all the principal towns in Carolina, for several years, practicing his profession, has permanently located at Huntsville, Alabama, where he is prepared to treat, *most successfully*, the following diseases, to-wit: Asthma, Diseases of the Throat, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Scrofulous Cancers, Ulcers on the face, and all diseases of the skin, eyes, &c., arising from an impure state of the blood.

Testimonials of the highest character can be given from the most respectable families of Carolina.

All communications must contain a three cent stamp to pay for the return letter.

TESTIMONIAL.

LEXINGTON, Davidson Co. N. C., May 11, 1857.

Dr. J. A. CLOPTON: Dear Sir:—Yours of May 6, was received at home (Jamestown, Guilford Co.) yesterday, but I had not then time to answer. I came here to-day to court, and made some inquiry as to the cases which had been under your care and attention, and learned that two very important cures had been effected by your medicines. That of Mr. Samuel Bingham, of Mocksville, and Archibald P. Carter, Esq., of Davie county, who were willing to testify in your behalf in the suit, had it not been settled. Mr. Mabry was also referring to an important cure of a young lady that was at his house as she went on her way to see you.

I have a small hard, dry scab on my cheek, which is getting a little sore. Doctor, what will cure it? It has been there for several years.

Most Respectfully,

GEORGE C. MENDENHALL.

More than 1000 cases have been cured. The names of a few will be given:—Samuel Bingham, Mocksville, N. C., Archibald P. Carter, Mocksville; Miss Mattie Robertson, Pine Hall, N. C.; Wm. C. Adams, Madison N. C.; Francis Dorsett, Pittsboro'; Mrs. John Holland, Fayetteville; T. W. Marshall, Beaufort. Circulars will be forwarded to any that may desire them.

July 9, 1857.

Concentrated Lye.

Warranted to make soap without lime or ashes, and with but little trouble; making a good article of soft washing soap at a cost of about 50 cents per hundred pounds. Full directions for making all kinds of soap accompany each box. Call and get a box and give it a trial, and if it does not do all I claim for it, then my name is not ASTON.

August 13, 1857.

ICE! ICE!

D. F. Summey would inform his friends and the public that his ICE HOUSE will be open each morning from 5 1-2 to 6 1-2 o'clock, at which time he will furnish ICE to those wishing it at one and a half cents per pound. If not called for within the time specified an additional half cent per pound will be charged.

June 11, 1857. tf

PURE and Genuine Medicines always to be found at ASTON'S.

This Way, Squire.

Cantwell's Justice, or the North Carolina Magistrate, a practical guide to the laws of the State, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining the duties and Jurisdiction of the Justice of the Peace out of Court, under the Revised Code of 1854'5 together with full instructions and numerous and new forms and precedents.

BY EDWARD CANTWELL, L. L. B.

Counsellor at Law.

One Volume of nearly, 600 pages. Just received, and for sale at ASTON'S.

On the receipt of $4 00 the work will be sent by mail prepaid to any address. Address

E. J. ASTON.

Asheville, N. C.

Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE'S, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,

60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by E. J. Aston, Asheville, N. C.

" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.

" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.

" " J. M. Crayton, "

" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.

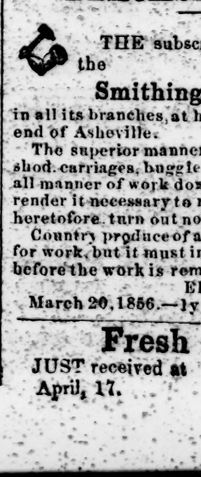
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.

" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.

" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1857. 1y

Lindsey's Double-Acting ROTARY FORCE PUMP.



THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $5 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No. 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes*. Wherever it is introduced, the old fore, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says. "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1¼ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations, &c* where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. SIDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

Almanacs for 1857.

Almanacs for 1857 to be had *gratis* on application at ASTON'S.

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT.

March 20, 1856.—1y

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April, 17.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY AND DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country.

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. R. A. EDMONSTON,

Would inform the citizens of Jackson county, and surrounding country, that he is located permanently four miles south east of Webster, on Tuckasiege River, and is ready to attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in the Medical Profession.

Jan. 8th, 1857. 1y

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. M. HARDY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will practice in the counties of the 7th Judicial District, and attend faithfully and punctually to all business entrusted to his care.

Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. tf

GEN. B. M. EDNEY

WILL practice Law regularly hereafter in the Superior Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, Rutherford & Polk.

Office, Hendersonville, N. C. [Feb 12'57ly

JOHN B. WOODFIN,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 19, 1856.

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CALL SOON,

And supply yourselves with *useful articles* from the large and well selected stock now going off so rapidly, at the store of

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

Asheville, April 9, 1857.

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and ever exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.

THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind. Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER.

Asheville, June 6, 1855. tf.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

FRESH Drugs and Medicines always at ASTON'S.

Bank of East Tennessee.

THE undersigned will take on debts, or for Goods purchased, bills of the "Bank of East Tennessee," at 30 cents to the dollar. Application must be made soon.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, June 4th, 1857.